

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year, \$5.00
Six months, \$3.00
Three months, \$1.50
Any three days, except Sunday—one year, \$3.00
Sunday, with Magazine, \$1.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.00
Sunday Magazine, \$1.00
By CARRIER ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only, 5 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday, 11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—one year, \$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.
Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages, .1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages, .2 cents
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages, .3 cents
Thirty pages, .4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell, Kinloch.
Counting-Room, Main 3013 A 57
Editorial Reception-Room, Park 156 A 57

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1903.
Vol. 95. No. 235

CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY.
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	121,470	17	117,909
2	113,910	18	(Sunday) 119,139
3	115,550	19	114,390
4	(Sunday) 119,230	20	115,110
5	114,400	21	110,510
6	114,700	22	114,877
7	115,730	23	115,540
8	114,520	24	117,210
9	115,670	25	(Sunday) 119,010
10	117,130	26	115,700
11	(Sunday) 118,440	27	114,970
12	115,980	28	114,850
13	114,520	29	114,750
14	114,700	30	114,990
15	115,120	31	115,900
16	114,330		
Total for the month	3,590,340		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or died 85,005

Net number distributed 3,511,335
Average daily distribution 113,268

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1903.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Until the events of yesterday and the day before the general public had not realized that there was danger of a crisis threatening a strike which would stop traffic on the Wabash Railway system.

The decision of the orders to take a vote in the nature of an ultimatum, taken with the statement issued yesterday by President Ramsey of the company, presents a situation full of alarm for not only the business interests, but the entire population of an immense region.

It is impossible for the public to pass judgment on the many circumstances which affect the rates of wages received by the employees and the relations between them and the company.

This much the general public does know—that if either party without good reason forces a stoppage of traffic at such a time, then that party assumes an awful responsibility for embarrassment and suffering in the commercial establishments and homes of the Middle West. If the men are at fault through refusal to recognize business conditions or to allow for competitions which the company must meet and cannot control, then it is the responsibility. If the officers of the company are with imperious stubbornness carrying out a merely arbitrary policy, without due regard for the equities to which the men are entitled, it will be they who must meet the reproach of causing irreparable injury.

A general strike on such an extensive system as the Wabash, stretching on both sides of the Mississippi from Buffalo to Kansas City and Omaha, could not continue long without arousing passions and producing sympathetic troubles on other lines and in other avenues of business. The possibilities are frightful in contemplation. St. Louis does not depend largely on the Wabash for fuel, but that system is one of the main coal feeders of Chicago, and what a new coal shortage would mean to Chicago can be imagined. For two years the growing activities of the West have been hampered by the inability of the railways to handle traffic rapidly. A great strike would at best intensify that trouble and might, in its ultimate complications, suspend employment and spread distress over the industrial life of the most important producing population of the country. It would be equivalent to letting loose a pestilence.

Since the interests of the general public, and most keenly that part of it dependent on steady employment, are to be affected by the outcome, it may well assert its right to consideration. It may well urge that no false pride of contention be permitted by either the company or the organized orders of men to precipitate a struggle fraught with such grave consequences. Settle the dispute according to the equities which appeal to sensible men in all lines of work and business.

"POINTING WITH PRIDE."

A new tone is piped in the Republican press. Realizing that the so-called antitrust legislation has nearly run its feeble course, the press is undertaking to ally in advance the universal wrath and vexation of the Republican voters when they come finally to view the completed work of Congress and the administration.

The papers urge, to this end, that the antitrust programme means ample fulfillment of the party's campaign pledges to the voter. "The country will observe," says one, "that the Republican party is once more carrying out its promises." Another, speaking of the passing of the Elkins bill by the House, terms that "another step toward the completion of the programme."

When it is recalled what Knox said in his celebrated Pittsburgh speech, when it is recalled what Roosevelt himself said during the campaign, and what the administration's general expressions were, the programme now fully developed is as far from satisfying to the rank and file as would be complete action, while as concerns fulfillment of what the

country regarded as pledges the plan does not even attempt it.

The Littlefield bill, which embodies in some measure the administration's announced doctrine that trusts should be restrained from interstate commerce, is doomed to die. Senators contemplate it with smiles almost brutal. But even that bill possesses no dangers for trusts now in existence, concerning itself only with trusts to spring up in future. Nevertheless monopoly's future must be zealously guarded.

Every small bill which has passed the Senate has omitted the gist of Littlefield's bill. Now publicity is the chief feature. It is such publicity as the trusts have agreed to accept.

The character of the "trust-busters" is sufficient to brand the legislation "fake." Elkins and Hanna are playing burlesque roles.

POPULARITY GROWING.

The world is now gaining a better conception of the magnitude and importance of the St. Louis World's Fair. Interest in the undertaking is growing. Everywhere there is apparent a demand for authentic information relative to the Exposition itself and its chief features. The augmented favor which is being shown at this stage, and especially in places where criticism emanated before, is a hint of absorbing interest next year.

Affairs of the Exposition are beginning to take such definite shape that almost any one who watches developments will find it easy to form a conception of the grandeur and scope. Now it is possible to see that the preliminary work has been well done, and that, though the project was heralded as without a peer, all promises and expectations will be fulfilled. As the Exposition becomes more and more a reality its greatness correspondingly increases in general estimation.

Much has been said against the World's Fair and little in defense. Perhaps the officials were correct in allowing critical utterances to pass by unnoticed while the institution was passing through the formative period. Then, no doubt, replies would have been received as mere waste of words, as auto-laudation, based entirely on paper plans. The better course was followed. Blameful comments were ignored as much as possible. President Francis and his advisers probably deemed it best to let the grand work stand, as it gradually appeared, as the one and unanswerable retort—to let the Exposition itself be its own advertiser.

To-day the officials point to facts, happenings and permanent material demonstrations to show what the World's Fair will be. The big buildings are arising rapidly on the site. They show that the plans were not paper dreams. An army of men are at work in and around Forest Park. Their activity is evidence that the Exposition will be ready, in all its magnificence, at the appointed time. Agents of the Exposition and representatives of the United States Government, in all parts of the earth, give official notice of preparations that are being made everywhere for participation. President Roosevelt is coming in April to dedicate the World's Fair. Monarchs and prominent men of various lands have agreed to visit it while it is open.

These events have given dignity and the stamp of reality to the enterprise. They illustrate its greatness and its international importance. They indicate that it will be, as has been assured, the most comprehensive World's Fair that was ever held. The officials preferred to let the work itself stand as a substantial reply to criticisms. This policy is having its effect, and, as the Exposition is becoming better known, the public begins to appreciate its true significance.

VIADUCTS.

Civil engineers who have investigated the old viaducts think that the structures are not calculated to make a very favorable impression on persons who use or see them. This conclusion probably will not be assailed; at least not by any one except, perhaps, the designers and builders.

Even the Grand avenue viaduct, a costly suspension bridge, is pronounced unattractive from a level view. One engineer states that it presents an impressive appearance only from the trains, or from beneath. In fairness it might be said that the viaduct also has a good appearance at a distance on the level.

But the other viaducts have no impressiveness. They serve only their purpose of usefulness. Yet, not much better can be expected of them, because they were intended more as temporary than permanent structures. They were put up because some means of passage over the railroad tracks was necessary—and necessity, as a rule, does not respect laws of beauty; almost anything that would stand and be useful would do.

In all probability several new viaducts will be built; at any rate, the old ones will be reconstructed. When either change is made, the effort should be, as one engineer suggests, to get away from the suspension idea. With the money that would be paid for suspension iron-work, the top of the average viaduct could be made exceptionally attractive. There might not be so much fancy-work as a suspension bridge would have, but the ornamentation would be more artistic and more effective.

MODEL CITY EXHIBIT.

Of the various accessory enterprises which have been conceived and planned as features of the St. Louis World's Fair probably none has attracted such attention among progressive men as the proposed "Model City." Not many of the more vital and colossal projects of the Exposition have, in truth, invoked so much and such genuine interest as this apparently minor exhibit, which, in the beginning, was looked upon more as an incident of the international show.

Municipal government is considered a failure in the United States. The people of the large cities are not satisfied with the work of officials; officials are dissatisfied with forms of government; honest citizens deplore the degrading influence of politics in municipal affairs. Consequently there exist a general desire for betterment and an uncrystallized idea of what the typical American city should be, in appearance.

People display, as a rule, much the same interest in municipal affairs as in religion. There is a spirit of unrest. Hundreds of persons are ever ready to seek harmony for the soul in every new doctrine, to taste the nectar of seemingly new spiritual ideas. Hundreds are ever ready also to try new methods at municipal government. They have some imperfect conception of what they long for and they are eager to investigate and ascertain how nearly every innovation approaches their ideals.

This passion is probably the cause which excites the wide interest in the "Model City," which will be one of the principal attractions of the World's Fair. No American city so far surpasses its rivals in all respects that it can be classed as a model; yet, almost every city has some public work that is everywhere renowned, that is characteristic of the place, that is a municipal trademark.

The people are desirous to behold the typical city. They want to see how nearly it comes toward realization of their ideals. They wish to know, through looking and dreaming, how much happier they would be in the municipal altitudes. They want to admire

its beauty, its cleanliness, its perfection. Then they will go home and begin crusades for improvements.

"The Model City" promises to be one of the most popular features of the Exposition. As it will show material municipal advancement, represented by the best systems or parts of systems of all the cities of the world, it should take a hold on visitors from all lands. It will be interesting—and perhaps marvelous—to gaze upon the ideal city. What will the lesson be?

REGULATE THE FEE SYSTEM.

Representative Selph's bill providing for the appointment of inspectors of gas and electric meters in all Missouri cities with a population of over 50,000 inhabitants, these inspectors to receive remuneration under the fee system, should not be enacted into law.

So far as St. Louis is concerned, the Selph bill is objectionable for more than one reason. Not only does this city not desire any more appointive offices with officials paid by fees, but there is a strong and justified sentiment favoring the abolition of the fee system as already obtaining in certain important offices and the payment of specified salaries instead.

Such officials, for instance, as the Excise Commissioner and the Coal Oil Inspector should be placed on salaries instead of deriving their compensation in the form of fees. For large cities the salary system is based on sound business principles and, while working no injustice to officeholders, means a great saving to the public. Human nature must be taken into account in considering such a question. A State or municipal official should not be required to look elsewhere than to the State or the municipality for his pay. The interests whose business he is supposed to oversee to a certain extent in behalf of the community's welfare should not be the source from which he is remunerated for his work.

The Selph bill may, with great benefit to St. Louis and other Missouri cities, have an effect radically different from that contemplated by its author. Not only should it be defeated, but it should lead to a regulation of the offices now maintained on the fee basis in this and other cities of the State. Such a result would be profitable alike to the people and to the State service, and would be in the direction of progress along modern lines. In cities the fee system is unbusinesslike and dangerous and costly. Its objectionable features are so obvious and have been so distinctly perceived for years that there should surely be no likelihood of the passage of such a measure as that recently introduced by Mr. Selph. The best thing to do with that measure is to vote it down and then act upon its unintentional suggestion for the abolition of the fee system in offices already created.

Mayor Wells has decided to call a special election to submit to the voters a proposition to increase the public debt so as to obtain funds for necessary public improvements. The bond issue should be authorized by a large vote. The public buildings are inadequate and some of them are dilapidated. It would be extravagance not to make the improvements.

Mr. Cortelyou's confirmation as Secretary of Commerce is a cause of general satisfaction to the nation, which formed a strong friendship for him during several years of capable service.

Let us solace ourselves for the absence of a particular Woman's building at the Fair by the reflection that every building will be a woman's building.

RECENT COMMENT.

Bigness and Honesty.

New York Times.

In the course of his rather too eloquent defense of the operators of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, President Fair of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad said: "This company is too big to be dishonest. It means to deal fairly with all men. It means it because its management is honest and its policy is honest."

There is no obvious connection between bigness and honesty. Large men may cheat. Great companies may be greedy and even tricky. Secret rates for transportation, in violation of the law and intended to put money in the pockets of the officers making them, have been given by some of the most extensive corporations in the United States. Competitors have been crushed in illegal and cruel fashion by companies of the greatest magnitude. Indeed, there are certain crimes which powerful corporations can commit with greater safety than small ones. The records of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of investigating committees of Congress show this only too plainly. Improper influencing of legislative bodies, for example, one of the vilest offenses possible in a Republic, may be as tempting to little companies as to big ones, but it is not so easily or so often practiced.

Tariff Looting Its "Sacredness."

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The demand from New England last fall during the campaign for reciprocity with Canada was very strong. Republican constituents were insistent that the manufacturers and the consumers should have free coal, free lumber and many other articles at a lower cost from the Dominion. Senator Lodge and the other defenders of the Dingley schedule said there could be no treaty with Canada until the boundary question was disposed of. The boundary question has now been removed from the field of political controversy, and New England is already talking of reciprocity. Other things have happened to dispel the notion long carefully fostered that there was something sacred about the schedule. Congress has put anthracite on the free list, has suspended the duties on soft coal and the country still survives. The work goes on. The House has passed a bill to amend the Dingley act that animals for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty, and the Springfield Republican remarks truly that we are slowly, but surely, getting away from the "don't-touch-the-tariff" notion.

A Word to Spinsters.

Lillian Bell in Harper's Bazar.

To speak frankly, the point of view makes old maids more than does lack of husbands. I have seen many a married woman who was nothing but an old maid, and many a spinster who never would be anything but a bachelor's wife. The point of view makes a difference.

While as to consolation! Look at the poor sticks of men your best friends have married, and see if it is not enough to console the most forlorn old maid who ever loved a cat instead of a husband.

I always liked that story of the old maid who, when urged to marry, said she had no need of a husband, because she had a parrot that swore, a lamp which smoked and a cat that stayed out nights.

Nor would I advise the most single of women to adopt a career as a cure for her loneliness. A career is a cold-blooded thing. If she must adopt something, let her adopt an orphan. An orphan is liable to prove much more satisfactory than a career.

Crafty Work, This.

Harper's Weekly.

The exposure of the course pursued by the Standard Oil Company will naturally make it exceedingly dangerous for any member of the House of Representatives to oppose the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference. Carefully enough, the friends of the Standard Oil Company in the House of Representatives have not only refrained from opposing the Littlefield antitrust bill, but have favored the passage of that measure. Their motive would be obvious if it be true that Mr. Littlefield's divergence from the carefully framed language used by Attorney General Knox in his draft of a provision intended to ensure publicity would have the effect of making the bill, if passed, unconstitutional. It is reported on good authority that Attorney General Knox, after reading the text of the Littlefield measure, has expressed grave doubt regarding his ability to sustain it before the United States courts.

The President Arraigns Presidents.

Boston Herald.

Incidentally, President Roosevelt reflects on his illustrious predecessors when he inveighs against small families. They have left either no families or small ones. Of the twenty-five men who have held this post in 114 years, ten have to-day no descendants, and of them all the Adams line is the only prolific one! And yet all our Presidents were married men, except Buchanan.

MANY PROMINENT PERSONS JOIN SOCIETY'S EXODUS TO FLORIDA.



MRS. IRWIN REW
Of Evanston, Ill., formerly Miss Katherine Jones of St. Louis, who has gone to Egypt with Mr. Rew on an extensive tour of the Nile region.

Recent Florida arrivals from St. Louis include Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Duncan, Miss Lucy Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Everett, who are at the Commodore Seabreeze; Miss Margaret Hammett, Mrs. Leggett, Bates and Mrs. Ida B. Shaw and Miss Shaw, who are at the Magnolia, St. Augustine; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McArthur, at the Alcazar, St. Augustine.

Mrs. William S. Hervey and Miss Eliza Ring joined the party of Mrs. A. C. Robinson, which departs for New Orleans to-day. Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Lotta Kienast, Miss Grace Simpson, Doctor George Gellhorn, Mr. Walter E. Bernays and Mr. Louis C. Spiering. After the opera the party had supper downtown.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Hughes entertained the Ten O'Clock Musical and their friends at the home of Miss Ellen Johnson, No. 464 Morgan st.

Mrs. Hughes gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Essential Elements of Good Music" illustrated by Miss Cortis, who rendered several excellent selections. Mrs. R. S. Dilling sang some soprano solos.

Mrs. Johnson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. O. J. Barwick, E. E. Frohman, Mrs. A. Engel, Miss Alice Adams and Miss Pfeiffer. Among those present were: Messrs. Hendricks, Meyer, Jones, H. Wagner, Clarence White, Herbert Morris, Williams, Breyman.

Mrs. Joseph Kaltenbach entertained her "Kaleidoscope" at her home on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her birthday. A game of four guesses was played, Mrs. Rhode and Mrs. Friedrich being successful in carrying off first and second prizes. Luncheon was served at 4:30, after which music was the chief diversion. Mrs. Rhode sang several selections from "Bohemian Girl" and Miss Kaltenbach rendered compositions by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert and Raff. Among those invited were: Messrs. Lambrecht, C. Miller, F. Fuentenberg, J. Friedrich, H. Heyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Carrillon have gone to California, accompanied by Miss Alice Carrillon.

Mrs. H. H. Knollberg of Page avenue is entertaining her cousin, Miss Gertrude Henderson, of Centerville, Ia.

Forty young persons gave a cocked hat bowling party last Monday evening at the Pendleton alleys. Supper was served after the game. The following enjoyed the affair: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Meise.

Mrs. L. Adams, Bess Tavernier, Martha Conrad, Martha Stolz, Rosetta Schmidt, Mabel Cobb, Elsie Knollhoff, Emma Ritter.

Charles C. Wippo, W. W. Krenning, F. S. Lake, Mrs. J. R. Berg, Jr., Charles O'Neill, H. von Behrens, Phil Stocke.

Charles J. Kron, Edward C. Rohage, William Politz, E. Wetheroth, A. J. McGrath, H. von Behrens, Hugo Kraft, Jr.

Mrs. William Haake entertained the "Only 1904 Unique Eucare Club" Wednesday afternoon at her home, No. 334 Lincoln avenue. Sixteen games were played, and at

the close of the games the first prize was awarded to Miss Alice Carrillon, second to Mrs. Charles J. Carrillon and to Mrs. J. Hodges the "booby" prize. A repeat was served after the games. Those present were: Messrs. Al Weindel, Charles Sordag, William F. Seim, J. Hodges, F. Krohnke, Oscar Grunow, Misses: Francis Plarar, Alice Carrillon, Tillie Obrock.

Miss Carrie Kaufmann gave an auction party yesterday afternoon to members of her club. Each lady received a souvenir with which a repeat was served. Among those invited were: Misses: Ruth Guice, Alice Miller, Edna Miller, Louise Riggs, Lotta Linnemyer, Edna Jensen, Louise Jensen, Flora Meyer, Ida Becker, Marie Sweeney, Joseph Reber, Wm. Hefemeyer.

On Wednesday a birthday surprise party was given in honor of Mr. Julius Huetwiler by his friends. The evening was enjoyably spent in games and music. At 12 o'clock supper was served, the room and table being decorated with flowers. Those present were: Misses: M. Rueweler, E. Rueweler, Edna Rueweler, E. Fruehagen, L. Janish, W. Collins, E. Torunke.

M. Oberjeger, L. Wesel, A. Fisher, J. Richardson, E. Wunnenburg, C. Wunnenburg, Al Koenelmann.

A luncheon was given by the Misses Kane of No. 1117 North Grand avenue on Tuesday afternoon in honor of their guest, Miss Grace Cantwell, of Madison, Wis. The floral decorations were artistic, red being the dominant color. The color scheme was carried out in various courses of the luncheon.

Those present were: Misses: Loras Donovan, May Stoner, Edna Rueder, Angela Bruderkirch, Edna Lammert, Edna Lammert.

Miss Floeste Jacobs has postponed her day at home on account of the death of an aunt, Mrs. Lazarus Silverman, of Chicago.

Mrs. Edwin V. McIntyre departed this week for New York to study vocal music.

The C. H. C. Club will give its second informal dance this evening at No. 911 North Vandewater avenue.

BENEFIT FOR ST. PATRICK'S.

Opera "Dorothy" Will Be Presented by Local Artists.

The opera "Dorothy" will be given by the Gilbert Opera Company at the Germania Theater, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church, to-morrow night and Monday.

The principals and chorus have worked faithfully under the direction of Mr. Wipern and Mr. Whitney, promising an agreeable representation of the opera.

The advance sale of seats has been large. The Fair Dempsey is gratified for the ready response from the friends of St. Patrick's Church. All seats are reserved.

The cast, as at present selected, follows: Geoffrey Wilder, James J. Rohan, Harry Sherwood, John Rohan, Robert Ruman, C. T. Wipern, Henry Johnson, John D. Evans, Tom Gram, John D. Evans, Lolla Haworth, Miss Lolla De Pres, Freda, Miss Grace De Vio.

Dorothy, Mrs. David Ross.

Three Barges of Coal Sunk.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 19.—Three barges containing 50,000 bushels of coal in the tow of the steamer Oakland, moored seven miles below here, went down last night. The towboat moved on this morning, leaving the sunken barges.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

UPON CUPID.

BY ROBERT HERRICK.

OVE, like a beggar, came to me,
With howe and doublet torn;
His shirt bedraggled from his knee,
With hat and shoes outworn.

He asked an alms; I gave him bread,
And meat, too, for his need;
Of which when he had fully fed,
He wished me all good speed.

Away he went, but as he turned,
(In faith, I know not how),
He touched me so as that I burned
And am tormented now.

Love's silent flames and fires obscure
Then crept into my heart;
And though I saw no bow, I'm sure
His finger was a dart.

DEADLY EXPLOSION IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Three Men Killed Outright. One Dies Later and Nine Suffer From Serious Injuries.

ACCIDENT IS UNEXPLAINED.

Old Straghold in New York Bay Famous in Civil War as a Prison for Confederates and Their Friends.

New York, Feb. 19.—Three men were killed outright, one man so injured that he died later, two other men fatally and at least seven seriously hurt in an explosion in the workshop of the naval storage magazine at Fort Lafayette in New York Bay about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The dead were: George Rodham, Brooklyn; Gustave Dozier, Bay Ridge; John Mason, Brooklyn.

Unidentified man, thought to be Martin Thurgensen, Brooklyn.

The injured are: W. H. Van Gorp, Brooklyn; Charles John Muller, Brooklyn; E. D. Muller, Manhattan; Frank Mendenhall, Brooklyn.

All the dead and injured were workmen at the fort. The explosion could be heard for miles around.

Accounts as to how the fatal blast was set off differ. One report has it that the men were firing a 12-inch shell, while another is that the men were removing a powder charge from a shell and undertook to unscrew a fuse connecting the powder chamber with the percussion cap. This caused sudden explosion to set off the cap and explode the shell.

Major Powell, chief surgeon at Fort Hamilton, was among the first to arrive at the scene of the catastrophe, and with fort troops removed the dead and injured from the wrecked magazine.

Ambulance and surgeons were also summoned from Brooklyn. The work of identifying the dead and the large number of captured Confederates, many of these arrested here in New York and vicinity on suspicion of being Southern sympathizers.

It is estimated that at least 10 per cent of the water taxes have been collected by these agencies, and, accordingly, a great many householders were spared much trouble, which they would have otherwise experienced in making trips to the city hall.

Mr. Scharwitz's decision to do away with these agencies, prompted by the unwillingness with which the express companies have performed the work. They have completed a great deal of late that the city has too much trouble, and a few days ago requested that they be relieved of the duty.

The change will mostly affect the small householders residing at great distances from the city hall. Their bills amount to only a few dollars, and they found it a great convenience to deposit the money with the druggist on the corner, and have him send it to the city hall.

ARMY ORDERS.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Army orders were issued to-day as follows:

Captain James Watson, Twelfth Cavalry, now on leave